Memoirs and Instructions of Dutch Governors, Commandeurs, &c.

MEMOIR

BY

ANTHONY MOOYAART,

COMMANDEUR OF JAFFNAPATAM,

FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF HIS SUCCESSOR,

NOEL ANTHONY LEBECK,

PUBLIC LIBRARY

1766.

Translated by SOPHIA PIETERS,

Dutch Translator.

With an Introduction and Notes by the Government Archivist.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE writer of this Memoir, Anthony Mooyaart, was born in Jaffna in 1698. His family had been settled in the Island for several years, the founder having been his grandfather, also an Anthony Mooyaart, who came out in the service of the Dutch East India Company shortly after its conquest by the Dutch, and who married and died at Matara, in the Southern Province. His father, Nicolaas Mooyaart, settled in Jaffna, and the branch of the family from which the Commandeur was descended remained up to British times in that part of the Island. It is evident that Anthony Mooyaart, the younger, received his entire education in Jaffna; because, in a book of family events compiled by him, no mention is made of a visit to Europe. It speaks well for the system of education under the Dutch in Ceylon that men could have been trained for the highest offices of the Government without the trouble and expense of a finishing course in the Fatherland. Commandeur Mooyaart entered the Company's Service in 1712 as a "zoldaat by de pen," on 9 guilders a month. This meant that he had to enlist as a private soldier and to hold himself ready to take up arms while being trained for civil duties. Every gentleman's son, without exception, had to comply with this rule of the Service. From *zoldaat* he was rapidly promoted *adsistent*, *boekhouder*, *onderkoopman*, *koopman*, *opperkoopman*—the several grades of the Civil Service—until, in 1762, he received his appointment as Commandeur of Jaffnapatam, the highest post in the Island next to that of Governor. When, in May, 1765, the Governor, Baron van Eck, died somewhat suddenly from the effects of fatigue and fever brought on during his campaign against the Kandyans, Mooyaart was called upon

to undertake the Government of Ceylon in conjunction with the Political Council at Colombo during one of the most critical periods in the annals of the Island. The treaty with the Sinhalese King, Kirti Sri Raja Sinha, by which the entire sea board was acquired by the Dutch, was entered into a few years later by Governor Falck, who relieved Mooyaart of his temporary charge.

Commandeur Mooyaart died at Jaffna in 1767, and was buried in the Dutch Church, where his tombstone may be seen. He had a large family, most of whom died young. Five died of smallpox within as many weeks, during an epidemic. The only survivors were two sons, Gualterus Mooyaart and Wouter Christoffel Mooyaart, both of whom left descendants. Those of the former in the male line have now left the Island, and are residing, some in Holland and some in England; the latter left only two daughters, who married in Ceylon and have descendants now in the Island.

R. G. ANTHONISZ,
Government Archivist.

Colombo, October 25, 1910.

MEMOIR

For the guidance of the Honourable Noel Anthony Lebeck, Commandeur elect of Jaffnapatam and its dependencies, left by Commandeur Anthony Mooyaart on his retirement, and entrusted to the Political Council.

Sir,—It is my advancing age that has made it necessary for me to retire from the arduous duties involved in the government of this Commandement, so as to spend the remainder of my life in rest and tranquillity. I sent in my resignation to His Excellency Mr. Iman Willem Falck, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, and obtained his sanction to my proposal by the letter dated Colombo, December 28 last. In this letter it is stated that I am relieved of the administration of this Commandement, with the retention of the dignity of the said office, so as to enable me to enjoy the rest which I find necessary. This was approved by Their Excellencies the Government of India at Batavia by their letter of September 3, in which they spoke very highly of me, leaving it to me whether to resign the Commandement or to retain office, saying that either decision would meet with their approval, &c. As retirement was my intention, and my resignation has been accepted, Your Honour has been appointed as my successor, and to you I now give over this Commandement, once again wishing that God would bestow His blessing on all your undertakings, so that it may tend to your own prosperity, the advantage of the Honourable Company, and the benefit of the country and the Church.

I have to compile a Memoir, in compliance with the instructions of Their High Mightinesses our Masters, contained in their esteemed despatches from the Netherlands to Batavia, September 10, 1746, and to Colombo, October 31, 1747,[1] an

[1] The first of these dates is that of the original despatch from Holland to Batavia, and the second that of the extract therefrom sent to the Governor of Ceylon from the latter place.

extract of which was sent here. In this Memoir I am to state the general condition of the Commandement, and especially particulars with regard to the trade and all that is connected therewith, and also the character of the natives, and how they are to be dealt with. All this is really unnecessary, because Your Honour has a sufficient knowledge of local affairs, not only having been a Dessave but also an Administrateur here. I will, therefore, try to avoid all prolixity. Moreover, an extensive review by me for your information would be an affront to the experience gained by yourself by your own observation, Your Honour having been in authority during my illness in the year 1764, and during the time I was in Colombo to act as Governor of Ceylon on the death of the Honourable Lubbert Jan Baron van Eck of blessed memory.[1] You must at that time have observed the character of the natives, the condition of the Commandement, and the state of the trade; so that I will only briefly state here such particulars as I think may be useful to you, omitting whatever would be only necessary for any one who had no local knowledge.

According to instructions, three points must be taken up in all Memoirs, viz.:—

1. The condition of the Commandement.
2. The state of trade and all connected therewith.
3. The character of the people and of the native chiefs.

The last point will most probably be of the greatest importance. I will, therefore, speak first of all of the inhabitants of this Commandement, viz., those who live in the four Provinces, in The Islands, and on the boundaries of the Wanni. They may be truly called an evil and perverse race, as described in the instructive Memoir of the Honourable Mr. Hendrik Zwaardecroon of blessed memory. They are usually full of jealousy, and will hurt and trouble their fellow men by unrighteous means, even if they have to suffer for it themselves. Yet they will not allow the persons whom they thus harass to be disgraced. If this is likely to happen they not only withdraw their accusations, but even hunt up witnesses in their favour. This is the reason that usually the prisons are filled with those who turn out to be innocent, while the streets are full of criminals. Too much care cannot therefore be exercised when administering justice, to protect those unrighteously accused, and to discover the real culprits who ought to be punished.

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[1] From May to August, 1765.

Notwithstanding this, we enjoy here the desired peace, and even when the conflagration of revolt was raging most strongly in the southern part of this Island a few years ago,[1] when it was feared that it would also spread to the north, we found that the natives here were quite tractable and manageable. This is proved, for instance, by the fact that they worked for six years at the moat and the covered road around this fortress without grumbling, and performed instead of their usual 12 days of *oely* service a year, twice as many, or 24 days, without any pay, while they paid their poll tax and whatever else was exacted from them by the Company promptly every year. The Government of Ceylon, seeing the heavy burden which the poor natives had to bear, reduced the number of *Oeliammers* who were required to perform labour to half the number, viz., 300 men, so that they only need to attend as formerly 12 days. Out of pity for them it was also agreed to give each man who worked a *medied*[2] rice daily, or one parra of rice or two parras of nely monthly, as an allowance. This may be seen in the correspondence carried on between this place and Colombo, the latter bearing date August 26, October 30, and September 28, and the former September 21 and October 16 last year.

I do not propose to enter into a description of the services of the people, nor to specify the various castes there are among the natives, nor will I state here which services each caste has to perform for the Company, or what each person has to pay as Poll, Adigary, Officie, and Chicos taxes, as well as Land rent; because Your Honour has had acquaintance with all these matters, and they are all stated in the Thombos and family rolls, while in some of the Memoirs of my predecessors a detailed account of them may be found, especially in that of the Honourable Mr. Zwaardecroon, bearing the date January, 1697, where the most essential points are set down. And these, so far as the particular circumstances have not changed in the course of time, may be useful as a guide in furthering the interests of the Company, and to these I will here refer.

According to the latest Compendium, the number of inhabitants was 187,599. The *Thombohouder*, Mr. van Hek, and two

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[1] This probably refers to the treacherous acts of the Sinhalese in the Matara District which preceded the war with the King of Kandy.

[2] This is a word of Portuguese origin which was of frequent use in Ceylon. It was the same as the *choondoo* or quarter seer. Valentyn (*Beschryving van Ceylon*, p. 56), defining it as a measure of weight, makes it equal to seven "mutsjens" or quarterns.

Special Commissioners are engaged in the revision of the head Thombo,[1] and will submit a report of their work. The inhabitants of the parish of Warrime,[2] who complain of the vexations that they are subject to owing to the covetousness of the Majoraals, Canganys, and Lascoreens, in the extortion of 1¼ fanum for each coconut tree, have asked that these trees may, like the jak trees, be counted and entered in the Thombo, and that it may be decided how much oil they have to deliver yearly for each tree. The Political Council here has passed a resolution, bearing date October 9 last, that not only in Warrime, but in all the four Provinces, a correct enumeration should be made of all coconut trees by the Porremonde Mudaliyar and the Mayoraals, in the presence of the owners, and the statements taken down on oath. This is to be done in each village when the reports are received, with a view to a proper estimate being made, not only to facilitate the delivery of oil, but also for the cutting of olas for the elephants, as this latter also used to cause a great deal of trouble. This being done, the request of the petitioners may be disposed of.

The second subdivision of the third point to be treated of in my Memoir is, according to instructions, the subject of the Native Princes; but as there are none of these here, and as the Kandyan King rules in the East, or rather in the centre of this Island, and his territory is sufficiently separated from this Commandement by a wilderness, and as, moreover, we have nothing to do with him, I do not wish, nor am I able, to treat of this subject. I will now take up the description of the largest part of this Commandement, called the Wanni, which consists mostly of large forests, and is an extensive, but, for the greater part, barren and uncultivated territory, which, as said above, separates our dominion from that of the Kandyan King. This territory is, on account of its great extent, divided into eight Provinces, which are placed in temporary possession of some of the Mayoraals, under the name of Wannias, who, in return, deliver yearly 42½ alias [3] to the Honourable Company, as stated in the aforesaid instructive Memoir of the Honourable Mr. Zwaardecroon, in which this matter, like all others, is fully explained.

The Wanni consists of six Provinces, which are at present

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[1] The Thombo, or register of lands, was divided into two parts, viz., the "Head Thombo," which contained the names of the proprietors, and the Land Thombo, which gave the names and description of the lands.

[2] Varané.

[3] "Alias" were elephants without tusks.

held as fiefs by the following Wannias, their yearly tribute being stated after the name of each Province, namely :—

	Elephants.
The Province of Pannegammo,[1] under the feudal tenure of the Wannitje Maria Kaderie Naatje, tribute	16
Under the rule of the Wannia Don Diogoe Poevinelle Mapane are the four Provinces of—	
Garrecattemoele,[2] tribute	7
Camawelpattoe,[3] tribute	4
Moeliawalle,[4] tribute	1
Meelpattoe,[5] tribute	1
The Province of Tinnemarrawaddy,[6] ruled by Francisco Sedoegawela Mapane, tribute ..	1
Total ..	30

But these people are so very slow about the delivery of their tribute, that, whatever efforts I made, I could not succeed in collecting the full number of animals from them, and still less in making them pay up the arrears. The plan ordered to be followed by the Honourable Mr. van Mydregt,[7] on November 29, 1690, in answer to certain points submitted to him by Commandeur Floris Blom on October 20 that year, has long got into disuse. He ordered that one of the Wannias should be kept in the Castle as a hostage, each Wannia taking his turn for three months at a time. These Wannias are very vain and conceited. It seems that the title of Wannia makes them so, as they seem to imagine that it is something very grand, and that those who hold it need show but little regard to the Company. It looks as if they were in doubt whether or not they ought to obey the orders issued by the Company, and it not infrequently happens that the demands of the Company are disregarded. The Wannia Don Diogoe Poevinelle Mapane excels in this conduct. I have often rebuked him and sent him sharp olas, which he answers, according to the nature of the Mallabaars, with all kinds of false excuses. There are, however, no definite proofs of their disloyalty towards the Company.

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[1] Panankamam Division.
[2] Karikkaddumulai Division.
[3] Karunavalpattu.
[4] Mulliyavalai Division.
[5] Melpattu Division.
[6] Tenmiradchi Division.
[7] Hendrick Adriaan van Rheede, Lord of Mydregt, High Commissioner to Bengal, Coromandel, Ceylon, &c., 1684–92.

What I have said with regard to the inhabitants of Jaffnapatam applies also to the natives of Manaar and the three Provinces of Mantotte,[1] Nanathan,[2] and Moesely[3] belonging thereto, except that the Parruas,[4] who are otherwise very useful to the Company in their work at sea, are prone to revolt; because some among them are given to drink and lead the others away. A strict vigilance must therefore be kept over them. Formerly, the three Provinces Mantotte, Nanathan, and Moesely, as also Prinsgaly,[5] were under the subaltern rule of Wannias, but the Company has now appointed an Adigar and other Chiefs over the first three of these Provinces, who are responsible for the collection of the tithes and have to look after the capture of elephants; while the inhabitants of Prinsgaly, in return for the freedom from the control of Wannias given to them in 1692, have to deliver yearly two alias to the Company. From Manaar are obtained yearly on an average for sale 8 or 10 elephants, a small fixed compensation having been from olden times granted to the hunters.

I will not discuss here the form of government, nor how justice is administered, or how far the practice here differs from the laws in the Netherlands. I will only state that the natives are very anxious for the old customs to be maintained, although these do not agree with any natural or written law. It was most probably for this reason that in the year 1707 the Dessave here at the time, Claas Isaacsz, made a list, by order of the Government of Ceylon, of all the old practices in use here, which was revised by the native chiefs (see letter from Colombo dated June 4, 1707).[6] It is extremely difficult, although quite necessary, to administer even justice in this Commandement, so as to maintain the reputation held by the Netherlanders for wise and just government, and at the same time to win the hearts of the natives and secure their loyalty. I found it most difficult to protect the poor when they had the right on their side from the peculation and oppression of their own countrymen. Those who have the power and are held in estimation by the authorities are like birds of prey, who strip their victims to the bone of everything they have and leave them hardly their lives. When a poor man brings a charge

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[1] Mantai. [2] Nanaddan. [3] Musali.

[4] *Paravar*: fishermen of the first class. A second, third, and fourth class were called, respectively, *Karaiyar*, *Mukkuval*, and *Timilar*. See Lewis' *Manual of the Vanni*, p. 82.

[5] Pringale = Perunkalai, north of Mantota.

[6] The reference here is to the compilation of *The Tésawalamai* by order of the Governor Cornelis Joan Simons. This has been reprinted in Vol. I. of the Ceylon Legislative Enactments.

against an influential Mallabaar, or has been injured by him, the latter uses his influence in such a way that if steps be not taken to bring the offender to justice, the offence either remains undetected, or, if detected, the facts are so perverted that the poor man does not receive the justice which he is entitled to; while again, many others are accused who are perfectly innocent. Powerful or rich Mallabaars, and even ordinary Lascoreens, often bring charges against innocent people towards whom they have a grudge, or when they fail to extort from them as much as they wish to. They sometimes even bring witnesses, simply to make themselves important and feared. A pious Government should guard against such practices as much as possible: justice should be administered to poor and rich alike.

Since the Company took possession of this territory, the Reformed Christian religion has been preached and taught with much zeal and perseverance, in the Dutch language, in the church, in the Castle, and in the schools in the town, and in Mallabaar, in the churches which are found in the country numbering 38, but alas, with little success among the Mallabaars. Because, although most of them have been baptized and are known as Christians, yet they do not believe in the least in the crucified Saviour Jesus Christ. Yea, the blindness and hardheartedness of these people remain still great, in spite of all that has been done, and they prefer to worship their heathen idols in the face of the strict placaats that have been issued, thus following in the ways of their fathers. It is only known to God, who is the Knower of Hearts, what is the cause of this. Perhaps it does not please the Lord yet to enlighten their hearts and prepare them for acceptance of the Holy Gospel. But it is our duty to promote the teaching of our doctrines, in order that, with the Divine aid of the Holy Ghost, their eyes may be opened and they may be brought into the Path of Life. It is a fact, which has been also testified to by the Rev. Mr. Jansz, in the report submitted by him with regard to the school inspection, that not only many of the ordinary Mallabaars in the interior, but even those of the higher classes, who have daily intercourse with the Dutch, or are employed in their service as Christians, are so in name only, and are heathen at heart, while they allow themselves and their children to be baptized with a view to have their names entered in the church register, and thus secure the advantages which they otherwise would have to forego.

There are also found here a great number of inhabitants who yet adhere to the Roman Catholic religion, which was introduced among them by the Portuguese. This has been secretly

kept up by some vagabonds who pretend to these poor people to be ordained priests of the Catholic Church. In this matter also the natives are very stubborn and obdurate. The Rev. Mr. Jansz, in the report referred to, proposed some measures for a better propagation of Christianity, which at present is in a sad condition, or rather has never flourished here. I referred him, in my marginal notes to the report, to the meeting of the *Scholarchen*, with a view to submit his recommendation to the Political Council for consideration and approval. May God grant to us the discovery of other means of bringing to the fold out of their errors these poor blinded people, besides the example set before them of the exemplary life of the zealous teachers who earnestly wish to build up God's Church.

The next point to be touched upon in terms of the aforesaid order is the condition of the Commandement. This is a point of great importance, on account of the great extent of the territory, covering as it does one-third of the Island of Ceylon, and because it is quite independent of the Kandyans, the inhabitants of it differing from the Kandyans in language, customs, and form of government; so that association between them is little to be feared. The cost of the administration is also made up by the inhabitants. More than 100,000 guilders nett profit will be made out of the revenue and the profit on elephants, horses, &c., if used with economy without extra expenses being incurred, and also if the trade in elephants should flourish.

The strongholds by which the Commandement is defended, which were built by the Portuguese and later on added to by the Company, are the following:—

The *Castle*, named after the Commandement.[1] Orders have been given by the Ceylon Government for the digging of a moat as far as Melioratie and the making of a covered road, which work has been commenced and particulars about which will be found in the Memoir of my predecessor Commandeur De Jong,[2] according to which the work has been carried out. Since then the plan for the projected work has been altered as described in the letter from Colombo of August 25. I could state at length how far this work has been completed, but the monthly reports of Captain Brohier,[3] of the Artillery and Engineers, which are regularly submitted and sent to Colombo, make it unnecessary. According to the arrangements made

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[1] The Castle of Jaffanapatnam.

[2] His brother-in-law Jacob de Jong.

[3] Captain Jan Brohier, who entered the Service of the Dutch from that of the English, and married and died in Ceylon.

by Government in the letter just referred to, the work can be speedily completed. The houses in the Castle which have suffered owing to the blasting of rocks out of the moat must be repaired. A large quantity of prepared coral stones and lime is ready to be used for this work during the next south-west monsoon.

With regard to the Oeligammers employed in this work, I have mentioned already that they receive 6 fanums. It only remains to add that all repairs have been done at the Castle, and that there are no defects but those which have been there from the commencement. I will now proceed to speak of the other strongholds.

The Fort *Hammenhiel*, for the protection of the harbour and the river of Caits,[1] to the north-west of the Castle, and the redoubts Ponneryn, south-east of the boundary of the Wanni, with the Elephant, the Beschutter, and the Pyl to the east between Patchelepalla and Carretje, chiefly serve the purpose of closing these Provinces of the Wanni and protecting the inhabitants of this territory against any attack of the Sinhalese. They further prevent any persons entering or leaving, or goods being brought in or out without a license, and also elephants from coming into the Provinces, while they are also a check on the Wannias. They are all in the same condition in which they were when I became Commandeur, as I had all repairs done whenever they were required.

The same is the case with the fort *Manaar*, in the island of that name, situated to the south, which, like the fortress Aripo, six hours' journey from Manaar on the Ceylon coast in the Province Moesely, serves not only to protect Jaffnapatam on that side, because no one from the opposite coast of Madura can come here without passing Manaar, but also to prevent all smuggling, which it is easiest to control in that place, because the passage of the river there is very difficult owing to the sand bank. Vessels have therefore to be unloaded and brought across during flood with much difficulty. This place besides is of profit on account of the elephants, dye-roots, as well as other sources of revenue.

With regard to the ordnance belonging to the fortifications, nothing particular is to be said. There are, besides other requisites and the 64 gun-carriages composing the ordnance standing on the rampart, 29 gun-carriages in the Arsenal, 25 of which are provided with guns and 4 without them, as also 46 spare wheels. No more wheels could be made to be stored away owing to the want of thick planks, which have not been

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[1] Kayts.

supplied to this station for some years by the officials in Trincoomaly, on account of the tumults; while the wood that is grown here, and with which Mr. de Jong made an experiment, proved to be too narrow and for the most part warped. A quantity of 56,648 lb. of good gunpowder is kept in the gunpowder magazine.

All the buildings in the Castle have been well kept, so that none but small repairs are necessary. The exceptions are the crack in the wall of the house in which the Captain used to live, which was caused by the last heavy storm, and the Dutch Reformed Church, which requires new beams, as the old ones have become partly decayed in the walls, and, though supported, are not sufficiently strong. This work could not be carried out for want of carpenters, and the master of the carpenters employed here and at Caits could not be sent to the forest for the felling of the required beams and other timber. This could be done when carpenters are sent from Colombo as requested (*vide* letter of November 30). No suitable timber is found close by, but it must be fetched a long way from the seashore, so that the transport will be very difficult. The best plan would be to obtain it through the Wannitje of Pannengamo, who previous to this has obliged the Company by the delivery of thick planks for the manufacture of gun-carriages during the time of Commandeur de Jong. An able carpenter could be sent to this Province, where very thick trees are found, to select the required timber, which could be dragged to the seashore by elephants. But there will be time for Your Honour to consider this matter. I did not have it done partly on account of the change in the government of that Province at the time, and partly because there were no masons to commence the restoration of the church. There are only two men here, whose time is fully occupied in doing the small repairs which are daily required, while all the others work at the covered road, and, according to instructions, none of these are to be employed in any other work. As Your Honour knows, even the repair of the churches St. Joan, Nalloer, and Wannearponne, which were damaged during the last storm, had to be deferred. I do not consider it necessary to speak of the other churches and buildings, because Your Honour was in charge of them as Dessave.

In the Journal of Mr. Jan Schreuder[1] orders were given for the building of a new carpenters' yard instead of the one broken down in the gale, according to the plan preserved at

[1] Governor of Ceylon, 1757 to 1762.

the Secretariat, but for want of the required workmen and materials the work could not yet be commenced.

The last point I am to deal with is that of trade and all connected therewith. The principal trade here is in the sale of pepper, powdered sugar, Jaffna bar-copper, rafters, pewter, and lead, a large quantity of which articles must be kept in store, as they find a ready sale. Some other articles are also kept for sale at the warehouse for the convenience of the people. The profits from the sale of elephants and horses must be considered more as revenues derived from the country, like the land rents and tolls, which have brought in a considerable amount during the last year. The income from land rents both here and in Manaar was 161,731.4 guilders, while the tithes on nely have been leased for 313 lasts of nely. The sale of elephants and horses used no doubt to be more profitable formerly than it has been during the last few years. This is attributed by the agents to the impoverishment of the chief merchants on the coast and to the importation of elephants from Kitta in Porto Novo and elsewhere at a much lower rate than is charged by the Company. The regular purchasers of elephants agreed together to see not only that the fixed price would be reduced, but also that the value of the Pagodas would be raised to Rds. 2. According to their request we submitted a report on this matter with our Considerations to the Government at Colombo in the letter of October 18. Their proposal was not found acceptable, and, seeing that they could not thus force the Company, they have apparently changed their mind; so that the last "book-year" shows a sale of 18 elephants for 20,092.16 guilders, and from then until now the sale has been 7 for 4,540.16 guilders. I think that the elephant trade will regain its former proportions when the troubles which have been so long going on on the opposite coast have ceased, and the Company will be provided again with large elephants, while the Ceylon elephants will still find a ready sale on the coast.

The horses obtained from the islands Delft and De Twee Gebroeders also yield, after deduction of the necessary expenditure, a considerable profit when they are publicly sold, as used to be done formerly. Another advantage is that in this way the stables in Colombo, where many horses are required, can be supplied. At present there are only foals here, because the rest, with the exception of those belonging to the stud, have been sent to the Colombo stable. According to a letter from Colombo, dated August 19, the breeding is now carried on in the old way, and no longer in the manner introduced by Mr. Swynhouber, Captain of the Horse.

The purchases made for ready cash have been small, as the jakwood which is exported, and is for this purpose obtained from the natives, may be classified among the products of the country; and the thornback-skins and other sundries which are procured here in small quantities for export to some place or other are of little importance, so that the Company derives little profit from the trade here, although a considerable amount is realized from land rents, tolls, &c., as stated on page 11. The Poll and Adigar taxes which are levied yearly on the inhabitants here and in Manaar proved to be at the last closing of the books 85,483.1 guilders. Of the Poll and Adigar taxes and the land rent here, which have already been credited in anticipation in the general revenue, I have collected the two first quarters and part of the third and fourth, of which 31,225.17.8 guilders is to be collected yet. Of the *Chicos* taxes and the tithes of the nely harvest 2,541.12 guilders are yet to be received, while a profit is also made on the dye-roots which are mostly found in the islands of Manaar and Carrediva.

The arrears of amounts due to the Company were at the last closing of the books as follows:—

	Guilders.
The Dessavony, for advances for the purchase of jakwood laths and other requisites, both to meet the demand for sale and for use ..	3,560.18.0
For lands sold to the inhabitants of the four Provinces Waddemoraatje, Timmoraatje, Patchelepalle, and Welligammo, as also The Islands ..	6,188. 8.0
In Manaar the remainder of the amount for lands sold	22,698.19.0
Total ..	32,447. 8.0

The arrears of the tributes of the Wannias altogether amount to 25 5/12 elephants, namely :—

	Elephants.
The Province Pannegammo ..	$\frac{1}{4}$
The four Provinces Carrecattemoele, Caanawel pattoe, Meelpattoe, and Moeliawalle ..	$22\frac{2}{3}$
The Province Tinnemarrewaddy ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
The same for animals lent to them ..	2
Total ..	28 5/12

The amount due by the Dessavony cannot, however, be considered as arrears, because, as stated above, it is money laid out to purchase different materials. The lands were sold to the inhabitants on condition that they should pay in instalments. In Jaffna these payments have been gradually collected during the last two years by the Thombo-keeper, but in the Wanni this was commenced much later, so that the officials there must be told to hurry on the collection a little in order to cancel this item out of the books. The Company does not run any risk of loss with regard to these lands, because the lands can be claimed until the full amount is paid.

The difficulty in collecting the arrears from the Wannias I have already mentioned. I will only state here that since the last closing of the books the Wannitje of the Province Pannengamo has delivered 4 elephants in deduction of arrears and towards the tribute for this year, which, according to the usual reduction, have been taken as $3\frac{3}{4}$. The request on ola of December 2, by the Wannia Don Diogo Poevinelle Mapane, for a deferment of the payment of his arrears (*vide* Resolution of October 9 last) has been granted till next February, pending approbation of the Ceylon Government, which has been informed of the matter, and whose decision must be awaited. Meantime the Wannia must, by a severe warning, be ordered to keep his promise.

Thus I have complied with the instructions regarding the Memoir to be left by me; but I consider it necessary to state here for Your Honour's information, that, on the occasion of the sale of a great many lands in Carretje, I was instructed to form this district into a fifth Province, and, after the purchase money had been paid, to raise land rents from these fields. This order I have until now not been able to carry out, because, although the money has been collected with much difficulty, the place is yet uninhabited, in spite of all inducements held out to people to settle there.

I must also mention that on my arrival from Colombo I brought with me 775 reals in old silver, which have been handed over to the master silversmith, Ambien, in the presence of a special committee consisting of the Trade Accountant, Mr. Schrader, and the Sworn Clerk, Mr. de Niese. The silver is to be used for such articles as are specified in the instructions of the Committee, which are to be sent to Colombo when completed.

With regard to the General and the Petty Funds and that of the *Winkelier*, the Warehouse, &c., I refer to the general transfer herewith submitted to Your Honour.

Nothing else remains for me than once more to pray for God's blessing on Your Honour and this Commandement in the rule you are just commencing.

Sir,

Your Honour's faithful friend,

(*Signed*) A. MOOYAART.

(*In margin*)

Jaffanapatnam, January 31, 1766.

Correct:

(*Signed*) CARL FRED. SCHREUDER,

Secretary.

H. C. COTTLE, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, COLOMBO, CEYLON.